REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8126.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 57	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. A. Kinnie, will be despatched on Saturday, the 27th February instead of 20th February.

Leaves Bombay		March.	Leaves Galle		March 1875.
„	Caesar	1	„	Nagapatam	12
„	Mangalore, Inc.	2	„	Madras	14
„	Cannanore	3	„	Coconada	16
„	Tellicherry	3	„	Viragapatam	16
„	Calicut	4	„	Bimlipatam	17
„	Beypore	4	„	Calingapatam	18
„	Cochin	4	„	Gopalpore	18
„	Alleppy	5	Arrive	Palve Point	19
„	Tuticorin	6	Arrives	CALCUTTA	21
„	Colombo	7			

Cargo for Sharjapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aichen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February inst, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY		February 1875.	Leave BUSREH		March 1875.
„	Kurrachee	March 2	„	Mahomerah	17
„	Gwadur	5	„	Fao	17
„	Muscat	5	„	Bushire	19
„	Bunder Abbas	7	„	Linga	24
„	Linga	9	„	Bunder Abbas	26
„	Bushire	11	„	Muscat	28
„	Fao	13	„	Gwadur	30
„	Mahomerah	13	„	Kurrachee	April 2
Arrive BUSREH		14	Arrive BOMBAY		5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

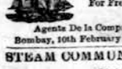
The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will ship Cargo for GOA, BUSHEER, 792 Tons 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY the 24th February 1875 at 4 P.M. She will call at

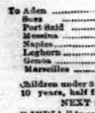
Hurmee.	Vizadroog or Dewghur.
Jaypore Still.	Malwan.
Bor a or Jyshur.	Vingorla.
Entaugheree.	and
Joytapore.	Goa (Panjim.)

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31st MARCH NEXT.)



THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents De la Compagnie Russe de Navigation & Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 5th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	6	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ABYSSINIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"JUPITER," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"ST. MATHA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

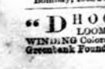
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Rumnum Street.

Bombay 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.



THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,331 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be comfortably fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

"DHOOTIES."—The most approved LOOMS for WEAVING and MACHINERY for WINDING Colored Yarns is made by Mr. HENRY LIVESEY, Greenbank Foundry, Blackburn, England.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain. Tons. H.P. For.

ZAMBESI.....G. F. Cates..... 2421 370 12th—Suez, &c.

March.

AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray... 3648 600 1st—South-mpton.
VENETIA .....W. C. Angove.. 2726 450 8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS .....N. Stewart ..... 3478 500 15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN .....A. H. Johnson. 2989 400 22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN.....J. D. Gaby .. 3128 600 29th—Southampton.

April.

SUMATRA.....E. Christian... 2 88 500 5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES .....D. Reynoldson 2884 450 12th—Southampton.
DELHI .....G. Lee..... 2178 400 19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH..... 2152 600 26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and intelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. KHIVA, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain C. J. Francis, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO ...	1,230 Tons	about 27th Feb.
HINDOO	3,257 „	„ 15th March.
YEADO....	1,808 „	„ 7th April.
VIRAGO.....	1,787 „	„ 20th „
NAVARINO...	3,356 „	„ 30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have dispatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurmee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Joytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warrants from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Pulsometer, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs accurately executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Mummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., in the Share Bazar, on account and at the risk of Moochund Lalljee, by order of Mahomedally bin Hajee Mahomed Baker deceased, the following Share :—

(1.) One Share of Dhunraj Pranjakhoy Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, No. 2349.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIAND 88 and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Bahajee Narrayen Minakur deceased on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bhyrutt Rughoonathett, Manockjee Bhoysett Narayen Bhoysett and Hurrychund Bhoysett, (by virtue of 2 Mortgage Deeds dated 10th July 1869, and the 4th April 1870) the following valuable Landed Property :—

A house erected and built with chunam, bricks and stones on the Government ground situate at rhendy Bazar or Pydonee Street in the sub district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement fourteen feet in breadth, and one hundred and eighty feet in length, be the same little more or less and standing in the name of Bhyrutt Rugoonathett, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 611 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment in the name of Bhoysett Rughoonathett, and assessed under No. 35, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the compound of the said house and passage for water, on or towards the west by the Bhendy Bazar Street, on or towards the north by the house of Keroba Govindshet, and on or towards the south by the house of Juggonath Sun kersett.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

6 Bales Grey shirting 8, 9 and 10 lbs
4 „ Grey T. Cloth
3 „ Grey Jaconette
2 Cases White Cambric 12 yard No. 100 and 120
3 Bales Grey Diaries
3 Cases Glassware, consisting Decanters, Toilet Bottles, Scent Bottles, &c., &c.
A few Hurricane Lanterns.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AUCTIONEER

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION (by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Koja Khakee Dossa the mortgagor.)

Under instructions from the mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to him by deed of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of June 1870.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, or range of chawl, situate, lying and being at Shaik Abdoolla Doctor Street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolehwar, containing by admeasurement 461 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of assessment under No. 6, and in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 2949, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by a street called Mutton Row, on or towards the north by the property of Moorad Kassal, and on or towards the south by the property of Joseph Gunny.

Conditions of sale may be seen on applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

At the Rooms of the Undersigned.

2 New roy English-built full-sized Brougham by Edwin Kesterton.
Two ditto ditto Dog-carts.
A Landau, Sociable Buggy, Mail Phaeton, new Office Shigram.
Also Plated Mounted double and single Harness.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Room, the following, viz. :—

Nicely gilted flower vases, taste argand lamps, tea and coffee urns, decanter stands, kid gloves, jugs and basins, paint boxes, pictures, fancy gilted table toys, mirror stand, working box, electric machine, grelle, &c.

1 white and green Dinner Set complete.
6 cases of French Papers.
1 case Water Keys.
72 Kegs of Green Paints.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirting, Mosquitoes, Jaconets, Prints, Dhooties, &c.

4 cases of blue, orange and white Prints.

On account and at the risk of Husson Currim—

12 Dozen Marine Lanterns.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, Porcelainware, Books, Boat, &c., No. 16, Middle Colaba, the eighth Bungalow near the Church.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c. The property of Major C. Gibbs and others. The same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, plateware, such as ice pitcher, cruet stand, set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, table linen, a double-barrelled Breech-loading gun with apparatus, by C. G Edward, Plymouth, a 5-chamber breech-revolver by Battie & Co., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnote, folding screens, dining-room chairs, round, folding and wine tables, chiffonier, easy chairs, sofa couch, hat stand, teapoys, book shelves, Tucke's hanging argand lamp, Persian carpets, English iron painted spring bedstead, Travelling camp folding cot, camp cot, reclining couch, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, a boat, books, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano, made expressly to order for Indian climate, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English-built Sociable, Child's Pony, Milch Buffalo and Cow's Calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriage Horses, Child's Pony, Milch Buffalo and Cow's Calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriage Horses, Child's Pony, Milch Buffalo and Cow's Calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Colaba.

At 2 P.M., on the first day of the sale.

1 English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Evans and Son.
1 English-built Sociable in excellent condition.
1 Litho ditto ditto

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Semi-grand Piano by "Erard," a handsome English-built Minister Brougham, a fast-trotting Chesnut Brougham Horse, choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Tuesday the 23rd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, STORES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, a large quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Instruments, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano, with complete iron framing and patent pin, in solid Mahogany case, made expressly for India, and imported by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork and spare set of wires.

A handsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Grey Arab Galloway, age 5, off height 14, hands, sound.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. AND MRS. DARCY READ FROM LONDON, HAVE ARRIVED AND WILL GIVE THEIR CELEBRATED ENTERTAINMENT ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25TH 1875. See future Advertisement.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1855

HEAD OFFICE.

(CORNER OF FINCH LANE), THREADNEEDLE STREET.

BRANCH OFFICES.

No. 34, OLD BOND STREET.
Nos. 219 & 221, EDGWARE ROAD.
Nos. 1264 & 1265, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.
No. 25, LUDGATE HILL.
No. 7, LOWNDES SQUARE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000 0 0
(60,000 Shares of £20 each.)	
PAID UP CAPITAL	600,000 0 0
RESERVED FUND	170,000 0 0

DIRECTORS :

John Jones, Esq., *Chairman.*

Henry John Atkinson, Esq.	Joaquin de Mancha, Esq.
Henry Viguis East, Esq.	Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.	William Simpson, Esq.
Robert Lloyd, Esq.	James E. Vanne., Esq.
Wm. Mcarthur, Esq., M.P.	George Young, Esq.

MANAGER :

Alfred George Kennedy.

Secretary—C. J. Worth.

Accounts opened with approved Indian and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consistent with sound mutual advantage. The Interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balance s, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honored against approved previous or simultaneous Remittances. Credits opened against First-class Securities negotiable in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of General Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

London, 19th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CALEDONIA, from Liverpool, are hereby notified of the arrival of the Vessel, and are requested to pay FREIGHT for, and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS AT ONCE. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless previously passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the great number of applications for LUCERN from the Victoria Gardens, all of which cannot be complied, with the price is raised from 22nd instant to One Rupee per maund of 80 lbs. at the Gardens.

W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1875

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN.

BOREE BUNDER TO BANDORA.

On and after 1st March next the above train will leave Boree Bunder at 6-10 P.M. instead of 6-0 P.M. as at pre ent, Byculla at 6 20, Dadur at 6-35, Mahim at 6-43, and will arrive at Bandora at 6-45 P.M. instead of 6-35. (Madras time.)

W. PENDLEBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

KINLOCK'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended have just arrived and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates.

CHABLIS ..	per dozen Rs.	17
MOSELLE, Quarts	„ „	24
Do. Pints	„ „	14
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	„ „	22
I-RISH WHISKEY	„ „	22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c. for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUR MORE NIGHTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24, 25, 26, and 27 FEBRUARY.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of Art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall; Gallery, 8 annas; Children ½ price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

THE GHOST IS HERE, and will SHORTLY APPEAR.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEGU PONIES FOR SALE, 5 Magnificent Pegu Ponies on view on board the ship Northumberland off Crowe Island, comprising a pair of Bays, a pair of Chestnut and a single Dun.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.—An upper-storied well furnished UNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill. It is beautifully situated and could be had from 20th April 75 up to 20th November 75. Rent Rs. 225, for inspection and further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MARINE LINES.—One of the most beautifully situated furnished BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, near the Sea, could be had from 1st May 75 up to the end of December 75. Rent Rs. 200, for inspection and further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.—A well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, commanding a charming view, from 1st April 187 up to the end of December 75. Rent Rs. 175, for inspection and further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 28 Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 75 up to 31st December 75, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, near the Sea. Rent Rs. 250, for further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 28, Meadow Street House Agent.

TO BE LET.—An upper-storied BUNGALOW in Khetwady, water-laid. Rent only Rs. 75, for further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Victoria Road, Mount, now in the occupation of J. Neuberg, Esq. Rent Rs. 80 only.

Also, another BUNGALOW for Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

ANY persons owing money to, or having any claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. Locke, 1st Lancers, must give notice to the President of the Committee of Adjustment by the 19th March 1875, after which date none will be received.

JAMES BLAIR, Lieut. Col., V.C., President Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, 18th February 1875.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from this date to 1st March next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

For the London, Asiatic and American, Limited,

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th February, 1875.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT under the Administration of the Baroda State having been received by the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

By Order,

J. B. RICHEY, Assistant, Baroda Administration.

Baroda, 9th February 1875.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—81, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Sheaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Sheaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sheaton,

Bombay, January, 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BREAK BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,100 BREAK BLOCKS of various sizes to be cut out of the best Moulmain or Rangoon Teak Timber.

The whole to be delivered within 6 months of date of acceptance of Tender.

Sketches of the Blocks, price 8 annas, together with particulars of number required of each can be obtained upon application at the Store-keeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders which must specify the price for each description delivered at the Stores Depot Byculla will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle Bombay up to noon on Wednesday the 17th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or a Guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total amount.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Byculla, 10th February, 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Suit No. 470 of 1874.)

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAVUR and DORABJEE COWASJEE DAVUR both of Bombay Parsees, residing at Tardeo in the Island of Bombay Two of the Administrators of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MITHEBAIE of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Tardeo aforesaid the widow of the abovenamed COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR deceased an Administratrix of his ESTATE and EFFECTS ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirtieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Notice is hereby given that any persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur late of Bombay Parsee, the Intestate in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on the Twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy three are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be preemptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 4th day of February 1875.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS, IN PRIME CONDITION.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS, AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BRAND of these favorite Cigars in st

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 20TH FEBRUARY 1875.

SINCE Friday morning's telegrams which were the last we remarked upon, there has been no actual change in the Liverpool Market for Spot Cotton, Reuter's quotations being the same to-day as on Friday, sales 12,000 bales; but arrivals are firmer, G. F. Dhollera and Omrawuttee March, April shipment via Cape being quoted at 5 13/16d. per lb., an advance apparently of 1d. in the former and 1/16 in the latter. The American figures to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	95,000	123,000	169,000
" Exports to U. K.	63,000	64,000	34,000
" " Continent	51,000	34,000	24,000
Total rece. since 1st Sept...	2,321,000	2,949,000	2,699,000
" Exports to U.K. ...	1,151,000	1,464,000	1,042,000
" " Continent " ...	498,000	551,000	485,000
Stocks at the Ports.....	843,000	839,000	558,000

The falling off in this week's receipts as compared with last year, is very remarked, and if they go on contracting in the same proportion for a few weeks longer even crop estimates of 4 millions will have to give place to lower figures. Up to date we are 128,000 bales behind last year, so that, allowing for the same corrections, we have only to lose 43,000 bales more during the rest of the season to bring a total of 4 millions; and at the pace we are now going, this discrepancy will be accounted for within a fortnight. As against the market, however, we have still the fact of the exports to Liverpool keeping 97,000 bales ahead of last season, while stocks at the ports are also larger by 4,000 bales. From these we have of course to allow 39,000 bales, less sent to the Continent, but even taking this into account the fact remains that with receipts so far 128,000 bales less than 1874, 28,000 bales more have been exported and the stock on hand is larger. Possibly this may be balanced by reduced holdings in the interior of the Country, failing which it can only be accounted for by reduced American consumption, but in either case it is an unfavourable symptom in the market.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U.K. on the 19th instant, compares with last week, and the corresponding date last year, as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	774,000	796,000	682,000
" London.....	137,875	139,000	124,000
American afloat.....	340,000	309,000	301,000
East Indian "	170,000	130,000	113,000
	1,376,875	1,355,000	1,220,000
Price of Mid Orleans ...	7¼d.	7,15 16d.	8d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	5¼.	5d.	5 1-8d.
	2¾d.	2,11-16d.	3 1-8d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is still devoid of animation, Reuter's report being quiet but steady, quotations unchanged.

Consols this morning opened at 92¼ recovery of ¼ which, taken in conjunction with the fact of no further withdrawals of Gold being reported for the United States, may possibly indicate, a probable cessation of the demand. French Rentes are quoted at 102¾ an advance of ⅛; Bar Silver continues at 57½ per oz. Reuter confirm's the shipment of £195,000 in Silver by last Thursday's. Southampton steamer, advice of which we previously had, through private sources.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has been quiet and unaltered. The demand for Bank Bills being inactive lends some firmness to the market, but otherwise things look remarkably easy. Few private bills are offering, the chief portion of the shipments now going forward having been financed against Produce. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 10 3/32d.	per Rupee
4o. 6 months' sight ...ls. 10¼d.		
Credits 3 months' sight ...ls. 10 2/16 to 15/32d.		"
Documents 3 do. ...ls. 10¼d.		"

On Calcutta there is no alteration. For Government Paper the enquiry is still strong and we quote :—Fours Rs. 102½ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103½ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

THE SHARE Market has shown rather more animation. Bank of Bombay's have advanced to 44 per cent premium, and Spinning and Weaving shares are also firmer all round.

COTTON displays decided firmness, a large business having been done at generally previous rates, but in some instances such as G. P. Oomrawuttee and upwards, which is rather scarce, an advance of Re. 1 per Candy has been established. Akote full pressed has been bought at Rs. 194 to Rs. 195 and for G. F. Omra Rs. 187 is asked. Ginned Broach full pressed immediate delivery is quoted Rs. 227, March delivery Rs. 225. New Mowa is quoted at Rs. 195 ready, and Rs. 190 per Candy March delivery. Yesterday's receipts were 6,724 bales making 54 682 bales, for the week, against 30,269 last week, and 34,079 last year. The total since 1st September is now 386,036 bales against 369,373 bales for the corresponding period 1873 4.

FREIGHTS by ready steamers are steady at £2-5 to £2-6 3. In forward loading no business has been reported, but £2-7-6 to £2 10 are the nominal rates. By sail £2-7-6 for wooden to £2 10 for Iron ships are the current quotations.

IN PIECE GOODS there is no special change to notice. A fair enquiry as compared with full rates exists for Bleached goods, and some of the lighter makes of Grey Cloths, but the leading descriptions such as 7 lb. and 8½ lb. 39 inch shirting are only very sparingly dealt in.

THE COTTON CROPS.

THE Manager of the Motasil Company, Limited, furnishes us with the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops :—

Broach, 18th February.—About half an inch of rain fell all over the districts early on Monday morning which has caused much inconvenience to the factories, and slight damage to that part of the crop which was ready to be picked. Very few ginneries are now working owing to the dealers and ryots still holding out for high rates, and prices will be kept up until after the shipments for the month are completed; and even then there will be no great abatement, unless Liverpool advises continues a dull market, as there are always numerous buyers. Despatches during the week about 4,200 F. P. and 250 H. P. bales. Total up to date, 114,000 F. P. and 1,400 H. P. or 7,500 bales more than was sent last year.

Hingunghaut, 17th.—Owing to the Moburrum, we have had a quiet week, during which we have received about 800 bales of sorts The quality is getting no better, I am sorry to say. We expect liberal supplies after this. By the end of March we expect the season to be over here, excepting what little we will get from the Jerry country.

Wardha, 17 h.—The prevailing holidays have interrupted our supplies greatly Total receipts for the week, about 500 bales. Now and then some nice lots are coming forward, and we expect an improvement in this respect soon. Our market continues very steady at same rates as last reported.

Oomrawuttee, 18th.—During the week the weather has been fine. It is now much warmer, and the hot season is evidently at hand. Supplies continue to come in freely, and have averaged 600 bales a day. To date 35,300 bales have been received, which is supposed to be nearly half of the crop.

Khamgaum 18th.—The weather which, when I last wrote, was hot and sultry, has changed, and is now very cool again. This, no doubt, is caused by the rain, the e has been, not that any has fallen in this part of the country Cotton continues to come in much the same, 50,000 bales have been despatched from here, which I consider more than half the crop.

Shengaum, 18th.—Although the past week has been taken up with holidays, our arrivals have been large. Over 4,000 bales of Cotton changed hands, and good qualities have commanded high prices owing to excessive competition. We look to receiving 700 bales per day during next week.

Montazapore, 18th.—The weather has been windy and cloudy ; it is now fine. Supplies scant, owing to holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. MARCIO, 1,069 tons, Captain G. Densdale which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Newcastle, calling at Jeddah and Aden, brought 703 pilgrims.

THE SHIP STAMBAUL, 1,094 tons, Captain P. Lee, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Rangoon, via Galle, brought three deck passengers, and a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE SHIP ROYAL ALEXANDER, 1,381 tons, Captain W. Humphry, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Shields (September 11th), with a cargo of 1,794 tons and 1 cwts. coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE S.S. ENMORE, 1,122 tons, Captain A. C. Holman, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Mauritius (January 30th), with the following passengers :— Lieutenant Nest, R. N., Mr. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Darcy Read, Miss Smith, Mr. Hampton, Mr. Cunnings, Mr. Emmerette, Mr. Carvalho, and forty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain Irving, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. Monteath and two servants. For Cannanore.—Mr. Heerjee. For different ports—seven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Enmore (s)	Holman	Mauritius, Jany 30.
	Royal Alexander ...	Humph-y ...	Shi ld, 8-pt 11.
20	Kang Swine(s).....	McKitchen	Jeddah, Feb 5.
	Cape-oaks (s)	Hamilton	Liverpool, Jany 14.
	Africana	Jordan	Cardiff, sept 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Lady Derbrine	Fea	ex York.
	Bhil wasala ...	C-ifer.....	London ac.
	Canara (s).....	Irvin	Goas & Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Venetia, to Aden & Suez.
Str. saer Australia, to Aden & Suez.
Ship Carnatica, to Falmouth.
Barque Maurice, to Bordeaux via Cochin, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
15	Cathay(s).....	.....	Suez, Aden and Galle.
16	Duke of Argyll (s) ..	.....	London.
17	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin.....	Kyouk Phyoo, Feb 12.
	Scotia (s).....	Gray	Canoeta, Feb 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
15	Africa (s).....	Ca'cutta.
	Asia (s).....	Bombay.
	Mahratta (s)	Galle, Aden, and Suez.
16	Madras (s).....	.....
	Malwatta (s)	.....
	Assyrian	.....
	Stowell Brown	.....
17	Meinam (s).....	.....
	D. of Devonshire(s)	.....
	Curlew (s).....	.....
	Howarden Castle	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.		
18	Mary Shepherd	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgovan, 2 packages earthenware, Saffer Samjee.
Pelago, s, 250 bundles hoop iron, Tyebally Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi, s, 6 cases old tom, & 6 cas s gin, W Watson & Co; 435 cases brandy, champagne, sherry, &c, Cutler Palmer & Co; 15 cases hock & 50 cases champagne, Hormuzjee Pestonjee's Sons.
Camara, s, 23 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Gwalia, s, 10 cases hock, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Palermo, s, 25 casks alum, Nagindas Manockund; 2 cases, gin, Cutler Palmer & Co; 5 cotties quicksilver Young & Co.
Tiverton, s, 50 boxes brandy, Vianey & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India, s, 250 cases brandy, Marwanjee & Co.,
Maurice, 90 boxes dantzick, 475 boxes claret, 90 boxes vermouth, 125 boxes liqueurs, & 50 boxes marasquino, Nowrojee Ardaseer & cons.
Arabia, s, 25 cases brandy, L Siticille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clydesdale, 100 bales cotton, Valsart Brothers.
Native Donald, 1,300 bales cotton, Ba. dun & Co ; 400 cwts myrabolanes Dayal Harvey.
Bianca, 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.
Dard 2d, 60 cwts coir yarn, Hurmuz Dosjee.
Palayo, s, 5 bal s cotton, W Nixon & Co ; 363 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.
Ascot, s, s, 2,347 cwts linseed, Nur ee Kessowjee & Co ; 242 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 88 cases gum ammoniac Ebram Hasam ; 75 cwts horns, Hassum Noor Mahomed ; 30 bales wool, tor hair Lill dhar ; 1,205 cwts linseed, Ewer Latham & Co ; 70 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Palm, s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunki r & Co ; 5 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co ; 4 bales skins, Hajee Mooned Ra ; 11 bales cotton, Heerjee Cuthoobdass ; 25 bales cott n, G-nidasee Cullianjee ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 3.0 bales cotton, Henry Goods & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 60 bales cotton, Ramjee Cur-m hmed ; 90 bales cotton, Mancekjee Dhonjeebhoy ; 1,125 cwts linseed, Vandrumen Foonjeen & Co ; 100 bales wool, Jaitha Vurrit ; 300 cwts gall, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co ; 45 cwts coir yarn, Leelachur Ramjee.
Eglaire, s, 82 bales cotton, the I. A & A Co ; 400 cwts myrabolanes, Sait brothers ; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 150 cwts coir yarn, Ramjee Khuttow.
Palermo, s, 6 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
Proprietor, s, 185, cwts linseed, Nusser Kessowjee & Co.
Stewart Hamman, s, 759 cwts coir yarn, Mocljee Jetha ; 800 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australis, s, 71 bags cloves, Curs-dass Nensey ; 97 bags cloves & 10 cases gum, Dawoodsha & Curs-dass ; 25 packages Ebramaws, Rahimbooy Aliadinbooy, 1,950 cwts gingelly see-, & 91 packages cloves, Hasenbhoy Thaver & Co ; 190 packages ginger, F & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Janet Court, 9 bags coffee, Vianey & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 1,360 cwts tobacco, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva, s, 50 bales twist, The New G E S & W Co ; 25 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co ; 12 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Adam Esmail & Co ; 100 chests opium, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co ; 20 chests opium, Sheerazee Dowlatram ; 15 chests opium, Ramdass Kemjee & Co ; 16 bundles shaklins, Hurmusjee & Co ; 20 bundles shaklins, Hajee Essac ; 1 bale cotton, Messrs Richie & Co ; 4 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 20 pieces Jute, J Twerbhoy ; 200 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 32 chests opium, D G H Sons & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva, s, 594 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 38 chest opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co ; 87 chests opium, Tata & Co ; 24 chests opium, Cursetjee Nomanjee ; 23 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co ; 5 chests opium, S Sobhagmul 60 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

HIGH COURT.—22ND FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honorable Mr. INNES.)

At 3 o'clock P.M.

APPEALS FOR JUDGMENT.

685-72—Fletcher and Smith—Hurry ass Purshotum and another v Henry Gamble—Macfarlane and Skepsey.
656-73—M B Jarbhaya—Lugal Rattonsey v H Clason & Co.—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

19-74—Mr. Fletcher—Umercy Bhugwan v Cumulsey Premjee—Shapo rjee and Thanrdass.
144-74—Shapoorjee Bomanjee Thanaseer—Tatoba Samut v Narayen Jeewajee Jackee.—Crawford and Bewey.
106-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Joshi Sooje jee Purshotum v Issur Gungjee and another—J. Gopall.
208-74—Macfarlane and Skpsey—Datoobhoy Ebram v Khoja Fazulbhoy Hasenbhoy—Shapoorjee and Thanrdass.
222-74—F. Kawasjee—Nowrojee Muncherjee v oma Lingoo Nurses and another—Mr. Fletcher and Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.)

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chollabhoy Jaisingbhai v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Wardner.
1659-73—Rimington, Hore Langley—Bajibhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Wardner.
2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithalbai Hutheebhai v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Wardner.
2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Mahashunker v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Wardner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WITH the sanction of Government the provision of G. O. C. C., dated 4th July 1874, page 281, regarding the enchantment of tea, or other description of food, for a portion of the grain ration during the hot season, is to be continued in force during the present cold season.

ALTERATION having been made in paras. 60, 153, 247, 26 , 372. 73, 412, 423, 53 , 5-9. 540, 554, 555 of the Revised Code of Standing Orders for the Bengal Infantry, officers and departments concerned are requested to substitute the amended paras. which have been supplied on separate slips of paper for those bearing the same numbers in the copy of the Code now in their possession.

It is notified in G. O. C. C. that the designation of "Colour-Sergeant" in the Corps of Royal Engineers has been altered to "Company Sergeant-Major."

The following General Order by the Government of India, in the Military department, is published :—

With a view to the assimilation of equipment in British Infantry regiments serving in India, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorise the publication of equipment tables for British Infantry, and to direct their adoption throughout the three Presidencies.

2. No alteration in the scale of equipment now laid down is to be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and all changes which may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in General Orders by the Government, or in those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Government.

3. Copies of the equipment tables will be distributed to corps and departments in the Bengal Presidency by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, under the orders of the Government of India, and to corps and departments in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the orders of the Governments of those Presidencies.

4. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

UNDER instructions from Government, officers obtaining leave on furlough out of India are warned to make arrangements which will ensure their return within the period of their leave, in order to avoid the penalties as to loss of pay, service and appointment, which they are liable to, even if their leave is exceeded by a single day.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the accommodation in Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships of a limited number of insane officers requiring passage to England, the following addition is made to Transport Regulations, Part I, and will be entered as the third and fourth clauses of para 242 :—

The above procedure, however, will only be followed when passages for them cannot be provided in Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships, in each of which two insane officers can be accommodated on the homeward voyages, provided that timely notice, with a statement of the form of insanity, be furnished to the Captain, and that in each case an attendant or attendants be embarked with the patient.

The remuneration laid down in article 647, clause XVI, of the Royal Warrant of 27th December 1870, viz. ten shillings, will be paid as the extra pay on board ship to each attendant on an insane officer proceeding home via the Suez Canal, the amount being defrayed by the officer, or his estate.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Cheshyre, Lieut Col, Bomb y 6th Regt N I, on leave, from Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 18.

Grierson, Captain, Bombay P W Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Willoughby, Captain, Bombay 3rd Li ht Cavalry, on leave from Neemuch.

FEBRUARY 19.

Lukin, Major, Bombay Pay Master 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Ryan, Major, Bengal 41st Infantry, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20

Sprague, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery (A-19th), to join, to Aden.
Lister Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, to join, to Kirkee.
Jersey, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Delhi.
Dahl, Lieut. Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Lahore.
Thompson, Major, Bengal Royal Scots, on ——, to Mean Meer.
FitzKay, Major, Bengal 5th Fu iliers, on ——, to Allahabad.
Griffith, Major, Madras 35th Regt, N I, to j in, to Kamptee.
Burkley, Lieut & Adjt, Bombay 83rd Regt, to rejoin, to t resa.
Bayly, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery (9th Bde), to join, to Madras.
Skinner, Captain, Bengal 2/19th Foot, to join, to Ranee Khet.
Stopford, Lieut, Bombay Royal Horse Artillery, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 20th February 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the following alterations will take place affecting officers belonging to Presidencies of Royal Army serving in India, viz :—

Lieut-Col and Bt Col F W Hastings, 5th Brig, has been promoted Regtal Col into the 17th Brig, and will proceed to England.

Major L F Hall, of D Battery 9th Brig, has been promoted Lieut-Col into the 2nd Brig and will proceed to Hongkong.

Capt G Budd, of No 5 Batty 6th Brig, has been promoted Major into D Batty 9th Brig, vice Hall

Maj and Bt Lieut-Col H Stewart, 12th Brig, has been promoted Lieut-Col into the 4th Brig, vice Hastings, promoted.

Capt J Clarke, of A Batty 4th Brig, has been promoted Major into C Batty 9th Brig.

Lieut L Tolliver, of D Brig Bl Horse Arty, has been promoted Capt into A ra y 4th Brig, vice Clarke.

Capt and Bt Maj G H Pott nger, from the supernumerary List has been posted to No 5 Bitty 6th Brig, vice Budd, promoted.

Major S L Fors er, 6th Brig, has been posted to A Batty 4th Brig and will join at once.

Major F R Lewes has been posted to No 5 Batty 6th Brig, vice Fors r. Lieut H W Rainsford, Honorary, A Batty, 4th Brig, is appointed to 6 Batty C Brig Bl Horse Arty

The following promotions to make th f ll wing ap intments :—

Col W C Stisted, s, second in command 15th Regt N I, s officiate as Commdt. Assergrue, during the absence of Col Phayre.

Lieut J W F Biggs, on probation for the Staff Corps, is transferred from second Wing Subaltern 31st Regt N I, to second Wing Subaltern 12th Regt N I.

Lieut Davenport, 32nd Foot, will proceed to join the Regtl Depot as previously ordered.

Surg Major J Farr is transferred from Genl Duty, Mhow Div, Poona Circle, for Ge l Duty, and will proceed to Kirkee.

Surg H T S Cogan, Genl Duty, Presidency Circle, is transferred to the Mhow Div for Genl Duty, proceeding to Nusseerabad in medl charge of 14th Bl Arty.

The undermentioned Medl Officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Euphrates on the 29th inst :—

Surgs D G G Bourne s, H M Galway, M D, and W C Gasteen, M B.

The undermentioned Medl Officers accompanying the 2nd Battn 25th Foot to Aden, will also be av ilable for duty with the Troops in the Euphrates as far as that port :—

Surg Major S Skipton, M D, and Surg D Mc Davidson, M D.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India :—

Major T R Nimmo, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 26th N I, dated 10th Feb 1875, Capt J D Cruickshank, Bl Engrs, Exc Engr, P W Dept, dated 7th Jan 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments from the 1st Jany 1875 :—

Col H G Robinson, Staff Corps, is placed on Genl duty, Poona.

Lieut-Col D Hutcheon, Staff Corps, is placed on Genl duty, Sattara,

Major A Utterson, Staff Corps, is placed on Genl duty, Malligaum.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Nusseerabad Brig order, dated 6th Feb 1875, directing Capt. Watling, 23rd Regt N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer at Nusseerabad, in addition to his own, during the absence of the Brig Major on leave.

16th Regt N I—Regtal order, dated 27th Jany 1875, directing Lieut Wood, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement, and until the arrival of Lieut-Col Bridel.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Bt Maj—Lieut F M K Wheat, B Batty 19th Brig, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 9th Feb. 1875.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mooltan Division order, dated the 25th Jany 1875, directing Surgn Maj R W Berkeley, attached to E Batty F Rede R H A, to proceed to Landour, and report himself for duty, as a member of the Invalid Board directed to assemble at that station.

Sirhind Division order, dated the 11th Jany 1875, directing Surgn J McConaghey, M D, relieved of the medical charge of the 7th N I at Jullundur, to proceed to Sawalpindi and report himself to Deputy Surgn Genl India Medical Dept, for duty.

Nagpur District order, dated the 25th Jany 1875, directing Local Surgn Maj D M Davideon, M D, on arrival at Jubbulpore to do duty with the 2nd Batn 25th Foot, and to accompany the batn to Aden.

Dated the 29th Jany 1875, appointing Surgn M D O'Connell, M D, in medical charge of the detachment 1st Batn 11th Foot to the medical charge of the garrison cells, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 29th idem.

Poona Division order, dated the 15th Jany 1875, directing Surgn Maj R W Berkeley, M D, on his leaving to take up another appointment.

Jubbulpore Station order, dated the 22rd Jany 1875, making the following medic l arrangements :—

Surgn Maj S Skipton, M D, and Local Surgn Maj D M Davideon, M D, and Surgn G J H Evatt, M D, to accompany the 2nd Batn 25th Foot.

Surgn W G B White to remain at Jubbulpore, in charge of the station hospital and other casualties.

Dated the 3th Jany 1875, directing Col W H Lo ther, Bengal Infantry, to assume command of the station and Capt H C Steve s, 3rd Madras Li ht Cavalry, to act as Station Staff Officer, on the departure on inspection duty of Brgdr Genl R Pollock, C B, and Capt H G W Stisted, Regtl Maj.

G O C C dated 29th Jany 1875, transferring Capt G W Smith, Regtl Maj, from Meean Meer to Sawalpindi, as mentioned

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Lieut R B B Tornan, 3rd Foot, will proce d to the depôt during the present season, instead of Lieut Hall, as detailed in G O C C, 29th July 1874.

The following orders are confirmed.—

Saugor station order, dated the 31st Dec 1874, directing Col G R Phillips, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to assume comd of the station, vice Col J D nicl, Madras Staff Corps, retired.

Delhi Ga rison order, dated th 3rd Jan 1875 directing Surg E R Johnson, in medical charge of the 33rd N I, to per m medical charge of the garrison Staff, and also to afford medical aid to the detachment 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice surgn S Brereton, proceeding with his regt in course of relief.

6th Foot, (1st Batn).—Regimental order, dated the 9th Jan 1875, appointing the following officers to form a committee of Paymastership, vice Paymaster W R Wastell, proceeding on sick leave :—

Maj E B Gardiner, President, Capt W C Wolseley and Lieut F L Gough.

Lieut Grunley to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the Commanding Officer.

5th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 11th Jany 1875, appointing Lieut A H Atkinson, Asst Instructor of Musketry, to be Lieut-Adjt, vice Jeffcott, promoted to above date.

42nd Foot—Regiment l order, dated the 9th Dec 1874, appointing Lieut R L Milne to be Interpreter to the regt, vice Capt C W N Gunness.

29th N I—Regimental order, dated the 21st Jany 1875, making the following arrangements in Lieut-Col G G Cunliffe, proceeding on sick leave :—

Capt J Reddy, Cawnpore Romanjee ; 23 chests opium Framjee Hormusjee & Co ; 5 chests opium, S Sobhagmul 60 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

HIGH COURT.—22ND FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honorable Mr. INNES.)

At 3 o'clock P.M.

APPEALS FOR JUDGMENT.

685-72—Fletcher and Smith—Hurry ass Purshotum and another v Henry Gamble—Macfarlane and Skepsey.
656-73—M B Jarbhaya—Lugal Rattonsey v H Clason & Co.—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

19-74—Mr. Fletcher—Umercy Bhugwan v Cumulsey Premjee—Shapoorjee and Thanrdass.
144-74—Shapoorjee Bomanjee Thanaseer—Tatoba Samut v Narayen Jeewajee Jackee.—Crawford and Bewey.
106-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Joshi Sooje jee Purshotum v Issur Gungjee and another—J. Gopall.
208-74—Macfarlane and Skpsey—Datoobhoy Ebram v Khoja Fazulbhoy Hasenbhoy—Shapoorjee and Thanrdass.
222-74—F. Kawasjee—Nowrojee Muncherjee v oma Lingoo Nurses and another—Mr. Fletcher and Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.)

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chollabhoy Jaisingbhai v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Wardner.
1659-73—Rimington, Hore Langley—Bajibhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Wardner.
2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithalbai Hutheebhai v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Wardner.
2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Mahashunker v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Wardner.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—BECKETT—February 20th, at the Cathedral, Bombay by the Revd. Ward assists. Robert Hooper Baker to Louisa, only daughter of the late George Dibbs Beckett, formerly of Penshurst Street, London.
MACKEY—LEJAUPE February 16th, at St. Peter's Church, Mazgon, Bombay, by the Rev. Father R. L. Page, the Rev. Donald J. Mack y, B. A., Cantab, Second Master Bishop Cotton School, Simla, to Dorothy Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry LeJeune, Esq., A. R. A. of Adelaide Road, London.
PEAD—HARVEY—February 20th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Revd. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, William Pead, Master, Steamer Pahre, to Marie, third daughter of the late George Harvey, Esq., Dublin, Ireland.

DEATH.

GROVES—February 17th, at Secundurabad, Deccan, William Herbert infant son of G. Barton Groves Esq., Postal Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORDNER—February 16th, at Veerut, the wife of R. A. Cordner, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
COMBE—February 12th, at Mutt ra, the wife of Captain Royce Combe, 15th Royal Hussars, of a son.
MAXWELL—HYSLOP—February 16th, at Saharanpore, N. W. P., the wife of Lieutenant R. Maxwell-Hyslop, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
RAMSAY—February 16th, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev. Allan Ramsay, Civil Chaplain of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JOUBERT—MELVILL—February 15th, at St. Luke's Church, Jullundur, by the Rev. T. R. Wade, C. M. S., assisted by the Rev. J. R. Brunesson, Charles Henry Joubert, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of F. S. Melvill, Esq., Civil service.

DEATH.

ALLBLESS—February 21st, Sunday at her residence in Fort Cama Street, Bai Soonabai widow of late Mr. Baronjee Framjee Allbless and mother of Cowasjee Bazonjee Allbless, aged 81 years. Her remains will be taken to the Tower of Silence this morning, at 8 a m.
McMULLEN February 20th, at Akola, West Berar, Mr. John McMullen. 31 years. Assistant, Messrs. King & Co. Bombay, and eldest son of Mrs. J. McMullen of Belgaum.
WOOD.—February 11th, at Madras, at the residence of R. Allow Esq., Charles Wallace Wood, of Calcutta (the youngest and beloved member of his family). aged 33 years. Deeply regretted

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1875.

THE Government of India has now taken the best course—we will not say to clear itself from suspicion in this country for no one out here has suspected it except malcontents whom no explanation will satisfy—but to set itself right with public opinion in England, always ready to become excited over the mere rumour of unfair treatment of a man put on his trial. It has published in the *Gazette of India* the whole of the official correspondence regarding the costs of the Gaekwar's defence. The impression left on our mind by a perusal of the correspondence is that, if Messrs. Jefferson and Payne had wished to create an unfounded popular prejudice against the Government of India, they could not have hit upon a better "dodge" than that of making, in the first instance, a demand for money of so outrageous a character, that it could not but excite the indignation of the Government, and provoke the reply that really some limit must be set to the amount to be spent in the Gaekwar's defence. If Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, who must be anxious to conduct the case entrusted to them in a loyal and honourable spirit, had but given a little more thought to the matter, they would have seen that the reasonable arrangement for them to propose was that which has now after so much controversy been agreed upon, that the Government should advance from time to time as the trial went on all legitimate expenses, subject to the ultimate check of taxation in the usual way of the bill of costs. Instead of doing this, however, the solicitors seem to have pitched their demand so high that the Government could not, as trustee for the State of Baroda, grant it without remonstrance and no sooner was this necessary remonstrance made than, as if on a given signal, a number of papers in various parts of India raised the cry that the Gaekwar was not going to be allowed a fair trial, and this agitation was supported by the manufacture of special telegrams representing that the poor prince had been exposed in prison to the grossest personal indignities, and that his subjects were almost to a man most eager to effect his release. There can be no doubt, so adroitly was the scheme worked, that for a few days many simple-minded Europeans were misled into believing the Gaekwar was the victim of persecution. But this delusion has passed away; and it is now well understood that the Government opposed the solicitors' first application from a motive which everyone must approve. In the subsequent discussion a mistake was, we think, made by the Government in saying after Serjeant Ballantine had left England that it had not sanctioned his fees, for this objection, if taken at all, should have been taken when the Serjeant's name was first mentioned. But it is quite clear that the Government was all along willing to do what was right; and, when it named a limit for the expenditure on the defence, it reasonably supposed it was acting with liberality in fixing a sum four times the amount of the costs of the prosecution. Some of the native papers have pointed to the enormous expenditure incurred in the defence of the Tichborne case, and have asked if a prince should not be allowed to spend as much as a baronet. But no comparison can fairly be made between two cases. The defendant in the Tichborne suit was compelled to send costly commissions to all parts of the world to collect evidence in his favour. In the Gaekwar's case the evidence for the prosecution is all supplied by witnesses at Baroda, and the charge is a simple one which rests mainly on the credibility of these witnesses. The rank of the accused has nothing to do with the matter; the case in itself is as ordinary a one as any Judge could try. Nor has the Government made extraordinary efforts to secure the conviction of the Gaekwar. Instead of engaging the most eminent counsel in England, it has been content with the services of its ordinary representatives at the Bombay Bar, while the accused has the advantage of being specially defended by a distinguished lawyer brought out from London at a cost of ten thousand guineas.

The cry, however, that the Government was treating the Gaekwar unfairly, has served its momentary purpose, and will not probably be dropped. What is of more interest at the present moment is to learn the line of defence which Serjeant Ballantine will adopt before the Commission. A Calcutta contemporary asserts, with some show of confidence, that the Gaekwar's counsel will say the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre "was made by, or perpetrated at the instigation of, some of the Baroda Sirdars, in order to bring about the deposition of His Highness, whose ancient and unappeasable en

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GAEKWAR.

CALCUTTA, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Correspondence regarding Sir L. Pelly's proceedings since his assumption of the Baroda administration, and on the subject of the cost of the Gaekwar's defence, is published in to-day's *Gazette of India*. In reply to Sir L. Pelly's report, the substance of which has already been published through the press reporters, the Government of India in a letter dated yesterday informs him that his proceedings have been in complete accordance with the policy and instructions of the Government, that he has fully justified the confidence reposed in him, and that the measures he has initiated have all been in accordance with the recommendations made by the Baroda Commission, and with the advice given by the Viceroy to the Gaekwar which the Gaekwar had expressed his intention to follow. The Viceroy is satisfied that considering the attitude assumed by the ryots, sirdars, and military classes, the initiation of judicious reforms could not have been postponed without danger to the public peace. The following is a summary of the telegraphic correspondence about costs:—

On the 19th January Sir L. Pelly telegraphed to Mr. Aitchison that the Gaekwar had retained Shamraram Narayen, who was to return to Bombay for further counsel, and on the 23rd that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne had proposed to procure counsel from England with a retainer of five thousand guineas, and they requested permission to spend up to five lakhs. Sir L. Pelly recommended that the Commission should assemble not later than the 10th February. In reply, Sir L. Pelly was requested to inform the Gaekwar' Solicitors that the Commission would proceed on the 18th February the original date, and could not be postponed for counsel from England.

Sir L. Pelly was also instructed to allow liberally all proper legal expenses, but was informed that some explanation was necessary before authorizing an expenditure of five lakhs.

On 25th January Sir L. Pelly telegraphed that the Gaekwar, on hearing the statement of the *Bombay Gazette* that the Commission would assemble on the 18th February, lamented this apparently unanticipated protraction of his confinement and suspense, and expressed regret that his trial could not be more speedily concluded.

On 27th January Sir L. Pelly telegraphed that an advance of Rs. 75,000 had been made to Mr. Jefferson, who demanded immediately a further payment of Rs. 2,89,000 as a portion of the costs, and that the Government Solicitor objected to this as extravagant, unnecessary, and unprecedented. On the 28th, Government informed Sir L. Pelly that Rs. 75,000 was considered ample at present, and that with every desire to afford the Gaekwar full means of defence Government could not consider any application for more money without full reasons in writing.

On 29th January Messrs. Jefferson and Payne telegraphed to Private Secretary to Viceroy complaining that their case was delayed for want of funds, and intimating that the Gaekwar, who had no funds, was anxious that an advance should be made, and that they required Rs. 2,90,000 in addition to Rs. 75,000 already spent. They also requested a postponement of the opening of the Commission till 22nd February.

On 31st January Sir L. Pelly telegraphed that the Gaekwar, after consulting with his legal advisers, desired the sitting of the Commission to be postponed rather than hastened.

On 1st February Sir Lewis Pelly telegraphed that the Gaekwar had written to say he was much pained to learn that a further payment had not been granted, that any delay in securing counsel which could only be done by immediate payment of money must imperil the defence, and urging that the money asked for should at once be paid. On 2nd Mr. Lee Warner's communications were replied to by a letter in which it was stated that no reason had yet been given for the extravagant demand of the immediate payment of Rs 2,90,000 and permission to spend up to Rs. 5,00,000. The Governor General did not think the Baroda treasury should be burdened with extravagant charges, but he left it to Mr. Cleveland to say what would be a fair and liberal amount for the defence conducted in a reasonable ordinary way, at the same time the Viceroy considered Rs. 5,00,000 greatly in excess of what would be required. In deference to the wishes of the Gaekwar subsequently expressed the opening of the Commission was also postponed to 23rd February.

On 4th February Messrs. Jefferson and Payne were informed that Sir Lewis Pelly had received instructions from Government and would make the necessary communication to Government Solicitor. On the same date, a telegram was received by the Viceroy from the Gaekwar asking for an advance of two lacs, and subsequently a letter to Sir Lewis Pelly stating his (the Gaekwar's) wish to retain Mr. Woodroffe who would not act unless fees were paid immediately.

On 5th February the Gaekwar was informed of the orders passed on the subject. The Government solicitor, after reviewing the case, and on the assumption that Mr. Serjeant Ballantine was to be employed, advised a further advance of Rs. 50,000 and that if the enquiry should last more than ten days additional advances should from time to time be made on the same estimates. On 5th February Mr. Cleveland was informed that Sir L. Pelly was prepared to make that advance. The advance was made, and on the 6th the total sum of one and a quarter lacs was paid, but the defence was still dissatisfied, and on the 8th Sir L. Pelly telegraphed that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne had returned the Rs. 50,000 previously accepted, intimating that they could not accept it on Mr. Cleveland's conditions, and that they would inform the Gaekwar they could take no further steps for his defence. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, however, offered to receive the rupees 50,000 and other monies subject to costs and original being sanctioned by the Court. This proposal was understood to mean that they wished rupees 2,89,000 originally asked to be advanced.

On 11th February Government telegraphed to Sir L. Pelly to inform Mr. Cleveland that they cannot discuss with Messrs. Jefferson and Payne the propriety of particular items of proposed expenses. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne's statement shows both that he has not contemplated any ordinary or reasonable mode of conducting the real business to be done for the Gaekwar, and that he has contemplated business which has nothing whatever to do with the enquiry. We (Government) have endeavoured to form an estimate of the expense of representing the Gaekwar on the proposed enquiry, and have consulted Mr. Sanderson on the subject. Our opinion is that one and a half lac is a liberal amount to allow for such expense, and that two lacs is an extreme and lavish amount. We are prepared to allow the latter sum. We reckon it is about four times the amount which the machinery employed by us is calculated to cost. If Mr. Jefferson flings away money in retaining an extravagant staff of counsel, in taking opinions on points which cannot be raised, and in other useless ways, that is for him and the Gaekwar to see to. All he has done he has done without consulting us, and we have had neither opportunity nor right to object. The Gaekwar should be informed of the position of affairs, and should be asked whether he wishes the remaining money to be paid to Mr. Jefferson. If he does Mr. Jefferson should be asked whether he will undertake to carry the defence through. If he assents, money may be paid him by such advances as he requires. If the answers are different from what is here anticipated, further instructions must be given. The above amount is calculated on the footing that the proceedings will not last more than a month. Communicate with our legal advisers. If from their point of view they are of opinion that the course here prescribed is clearly wrong, let them give their reasons. The responsibility of delay must rest with Mr. Jefferson, on account of his extravagant mode of proceeding.

Sir L. Pelly telegraphed on the 12th that Mr. Jefferson had been informed accordingly but had not replied, adding that the legal advisers were of opinion that if the terms should be rejected Sir L. Pelly should be authorised to guarantee Serjeant Ballantine's fees and reasonable further expenses, to be determined by the Taxing Master of the Bombay High Court; that Government were committed to the payment of Serjeant Ballantine's fees, and that in this view two lakhs might not suffice.

On the 13th the following instructions were sent to Sir L. Pelly:—Unless something has been said to Mr. Jefferson which has not been communicated to us, we are not committed to fees or any other item of expense. The principles of taxation cannot apply to such a case as this. The proposal of the lawyers is tantamoont to a complete concession of whatever Mr. Jefferson demands. If Mr. Cleveland has done anything to commit us to Serjeant Ballantine's fees we must abide by it. In that case the maximum allowance should be a lakh and a half besides charges for Serjeant Ballantine. If Mr. Jefferson declines the terms offered to him in my telegram of 11th; and if legal advisers think we are committed to Serjeant Ballantine's fees, and Mr. Jefferson declines the further terms contained in this telegram, inform the Gaekwar that Government will provide for his defence and telegraph at once for instructions.

Sir L. Pelly's telegram of 15th communicated the substance of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne's reply to the message of 11th, in which they stated they have given Mr. Cleveland's letter of 11th their most anxious consideration and reply to this effect. That Government must have overlooked important points in making their estimate of two lakhs. That they themselves cannot state with accuracy the amount that will be expended for the defence. All they can at present say is that two lakhs will be largely exceeded if the proceedings last a month. They say they do not see why they should be asked to take up a case on contract for a certain sum, such a course being unprofessional. They say they are unable to give the undertaking asked for. That they will do what they can to keep the expenditure down, but will not imperil the interests of their client, if they can help it, by foregoing one item of expenditure which is necessary in his behalf. They say they will, therefore, carry on the defence up to the last day to which the sum named by Mr. Cleveland in his letter will permit, and when that sum is expended, will, unless further funds be provided, instruct Counsel to withdraw from the case and retire themselves; that on them who deprived the Gaekwar of the means of defending himself, and not on themselves, will rest the odium of this result. They go on to complain that the Government did not from the first fix a limit within which they could advance. They say they had been obliged to dispense with Mr. Woodroffe's services. They conclude by saying that the Gaekwar will send a *Yad*, asking for rupees 75,000 to be paid to them for the defence. Sir Lewis Pelly added that the legal advisers adhered to their opinion expressed in Sir Lewis Pelly's telegram of the 12th, and considered Government were committed to Serjeant Ballantine being retained on facts already before Government, and not from anything Mr. Cleveland had since done.

The following instructions were telegraphed to Sir Lewis Pelly on the 16th:—On the reiterated opinion of legal advisers, guarantee Sergeant Ballantine's fees. Supply defence with advances for reasonable further costs on advice of Messrs. Cleveland and Scoble. We look to them to protect the Baroda revenues from improper charges. The number of counsel proposed and other items in Mr. Jefferson's estimate seem to us extravagant and founded on a mistaken view of the limits of the enquiry; but we give you full liberty to act as you may be advised by Messrs. Scoble and Cleveland without further reference to us.

Thus the matter stands at present. The Viceroy adds that in his opinion the estimate on which Messrs. Jefferson and Payne based their application for Rs. 2,89,000 as a portion of the costs, exclusive of further large payments to counsel, solicitors' fees, and other charges, is extravagant, both respecting the number of counsel they propose to entertain, fees allowed, and the charges generally. The fees which have been sanctioned, at the recommendation of the Bombay Government, for the Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity are only Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 a day respectively. Moreover, Mr. Jefferson's estimate appeared to Government to be framed upon an erroneous conception of the scope of the enquiry by the Commission. While the matter is left in the hands of Sir Lewis Pelly and the legal advisers of Government, under the terms stated, and while it is the desire of Government to supply on the most liberal calculation everything which is really required for the defence, the Government think it necessary to state that it will be the duty of Mr. Scoble and Mr. Cleveland to protect the Baroda revenues from charges so manifestly extravagant and uncalled for as those in the estimate submitted by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ARTILLERYMAN.—ARRIVAL OF MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

BARODA, 21ST FEBRUARY.

SAD accident this forenoon. Gunner Wells and a comrade went to bathe in the river adjoining the camp. Wells, who could not swim, went beyond his depth and began to sink. His comrade ran for assistance to camp, but before it arrived Wells had disappeared. After Europeans and natives diving for about a quarter of an hour, a native came upon the body imbedded in the mud. Of course, Wells was dead. He will be buried to-morrow. He was twenty-three years of age, and arrived from England only a few days ago.

The Maharaja of Jeypore arrived this morning and was received with great eclat. The 9th Native Infantry furnished an escort.

Slight rainfall here this morning.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S MINUTE ON A N. W. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ALLAHABAD, 21ST FEBRUARY.

Sir John Strachey's Minute for the institution of a Provincial Department of Agriculture and Commerce states, it was foreseen that the creation of the Central Department implied the existence of similar departments under local governments, and that, until such subordinate establishments were formed, the Central Department could do comparatively little. It seemed to him to be the duty of the local governments to come forward and suggest in what way, and by what agency, the object proposed by the Government of India can be most effectually carried out, and he suggests that the Court of Wards estates might be made the media for investigations of great importance.

The last crop and weather report for the North West Provinces is very favourable. The rain has done much good. Twenty-five per cent. of the crops in the Mirzapore district have been injured by frost.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY.

The Indian Officers' Compensation Committee met yesterday to transact business, and an early termination of its labours is expected.

In the House of Commons Dr. Kenealy announced that he purposed bringing forward a motion relative to the Tichborne prosecution.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Dalrymple, said that no despatch had yet been received concerning the leave rules of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Servants, but in replying to a telegram from the India Office the Indian Government had announced that a despatch on this subject would be forwarded to England by the next mail.

The Emperor of Germany is again indisposed.

Rumours are current in Berlin that Prince Bismarck contemplates retiring shortly from public life.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 19TH FEB., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	68,000	bales.
" " " Surats	15,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	66,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	775 000	"
" " " Surats	166 000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	131,875	"

Surats during the week have been freely offered and prices barely supported.

LONDON, 19TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5 3/16.	
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
32 lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅛
5 " French Rente 1872	102
Bar Silver	57½

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

ON Saturday afternoon last, a special train of the East Indian Railway, with the Maharaja of Jeypore, and suite, arrived at the Dadur junction of the G. I. P. Railway. It consisted of seven carriages, which were shunted on to the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, and the train then left for Baroda. A halt was made for two hours at the Etolah station, which was reached at an early hour yesterday morning. The special train was timed to reach Baroda at 8 a. m. yesterday.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and his son, Mr. W. Ballantine, also left for Baroda by the mail train on Saturday morning. There was a large crowd of natives at the Grant Road station; and such a rush was made towards the learned Serjeant's carriage, as he arrived in the station yard, by all who seemed to be most anxious to have a look at him, that the police found considerable difficulty in clearing a passage for him to the platform. A large number of persons travelled from the Colaba, Church Gate, and other stations as far as Grant Road in order to have a look at the Serjeant at that station.

Mr. George Taylor, Mr. Purcell, Mr. B. M. Wagle, junior counsel for the defence, and Mr. Wasudeo Jugonnath pleader, also left for Baroda on the same occasion. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the late Dewan, was also a passenger by the same train.

In a saloon specially engaged for him, Sir Dinker Rao left by the mail train yesterday morning for Baroda from the Grant Road station. By the same train, Mr. James Flynn, interpreter to the Commission, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Ramcrishna G. Bhandarkur, Gujerati and Marathi assistant interpreters, left for Baroda. Mr. Nowrojee's appointment, we are told, was made at the suggestion of Mr. Flynn, and with the approbation of the Hon. Mr. Scobie, Sir Lewis Pelly, and of Sir Richard Couch himself.

The mail train from Grant Road station, as a special exception, stopped at the Dadur station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday morning to pick up Sir Richard Couch, Colonel Meade, and Mr. John Jardine, C.S., Secretary to the Commission, who had come up from Government House, Parell, and who proceeded by it to Baroda.

His Highness Maharaja Scindiah arrived by special train at Byculla yesterday afternoon, and stayed overnight in a bungalow in the vicinity. At 5 o'clock this morning, His Highness and suite were to start by a special train from the Dadur junction for Baroda. A salute of nineteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise this morning in honour of His Highness's arrival in, and departure from, Bombay.

H. M. S. Iron Duke arrived at Trincomalee on the 15th instant from Singapore.

ABUNDANT rain has fallen at Roorkee, Saharunpore, and in the adjacent districts.

SIR F HAINES, the Commander-in Chief of Madras, according to the *Englishman*, is expected to arrive in Calcutta from Burmah on the 25th instant.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Aretusa, Captain P. Tagliani, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Friday the 19th instant.

MR. BULKLEY, of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, has been appointed to organize a Survey Department for the Baroda State, and has already entered upon his work.

THE present Raja of Sikkim intends, it is said, to visit Darjeeling this year to pay his respects to Sir R. Temple, in a similar manner as the late Raja did to Sir G. Campbell.

ANOTHER Assistant Secretary is to be created in the North-West Provinces, Captain Shepherd, R. E. being appointed Assistant Secretary in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department.

HEAVY snow, we read, was falling at Simla on the 16th, and lying eight or ten inches deep on the ground, though the winter generally has been very mild. Rain from Monday night to Saturday night, in the previous week, prepared the inhabitants to welcome the snow as a change.

A NOTICE in the *Punjab Gazette* shows that local game-laws are gradually being introduced into this country. The Dharmsala Municipality announce that they intend, for the better preservation of game-birds in the neighbourhood of Dharmsala, to levy a license-tax of Rs. 5 per season from all shikaris and others who may wish to shoot in the Dharmsala, Kanhyara, Darini, and Boh forests.

THE *Englishman* understands that His Highness Maharaja Holkar will be accompanied by his elder brother, Kashi Rao Holkar, three Maharanis, two sons, and the Prime Minister, Sir Madava Rao, K. C. S. I. His Highness will be the guest of the Viceroy. The splendid house at Baliganj, which was lately occupied by the Maharaja of Travancore, will be placed at His Highness's disposal.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—After the most enthusiastic reception of Colonel Phayre at Baroda, crowds of Sirdars, Merchants, Girassias, Thakurs and other ryots are now daily waiting at his residence. The good Colonel is overwhelmed with salaams and attention from all classes of people at Baroda. The people of Baroda, in their petition to Lord Northbrook, have also prayed for the restoration of Colonel Phayre their former beloved Resident.

AN enquiry was held in the City Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, last Monday, into the circumstances attending the grounding of the ship Diadem at the mouth of the Indus. The Port Officer was examined; as were also the Master and officers of the vessels. Mr. Leggett appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Master. The result of the enquiry was favourable to the Master and his officers, who were exonerated from all blame.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—Invention for coats called "The notched Nortolkshirt with pouch pocket:" By Richard Vidil Rowe, carrying on business in Kangoon as a tailor, draper, and general importer.—Apparatus and process of purifying the common country spirits distilled from the Mahawah or Mahooah fruit, freeing them from the deleterious volatile oils which render them unwholesome to drink and offensive to smell: By Michel John Joseph Varnier Miritello, of Monghyr, clerk in holy orders.

THE actual collections from irrigation works in Bengal during the year 1873-74 fell below the current expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,43,268, which added to the loss on this account in previous years, raises the total deficit on account of current expenditure to Rs. 6,53,994. To this must be added the total loss on account of interest up to date, which is no less a sum than Rs. 44,61,764. The loss to revenue from irrigation works in Bengal, therefore, already exceeds half a million sterling, involving a permanent charge on the country of more than £30,000 per annum.

Irrigation and traffic, however, appear to be increasing, and the Lieutenant-Governor is sanguine enough to look forward to a time when some direct return will be obtained for the money expended.

THE light Railway system of the North-West is already throwing out new branches—at all events on the map of the future. The Lieutenant Governor, we (*Pioneer*) hear, has authorised surveys for an extension of the line between Muttra and Hattras Road Station on the East Indian Railway. The extension will consist of a feed line on the other side of the trunk, *i. e.*, between Hattras Road and Khasgunge. Another project is under consideration for a line connecting the old city of Furruckabad, and the Gun-carriage Agency at Futtygurh with the East Indian Railway, somewhere between Etawah and Cawnpore. Perhaps the best point to choose would be Phapound, as a junction at that place would provide for an ultimate extension to Jhansi *via* Jalaun and Koonch.

THE *Pioneer*:—Our Bombay correspondent gives an accurate analysis of the spirit which animates native public meetings, called to thank Government for not annexing Baroda, when he describes them as due to an impulse "the direct reverse of loyalty as ordinarily understood." The leaders who instigate them, and the English newspapers which mischievously applaud them, aim of course at the expression of a kind of ironical thankfulness for small mercies. *Bona fide* loyalty would take a different form, and would endorse what the Government has done, acknowledging the ample justification it has had for a temporary sequestration of the Baroda State—not slurring over this point as if to say it is satisfactory at least that the Government has not perpetrated greater excesses.

THE Head Quarters 2/25th Regiment, King's Own Borderers, now encamped on the Esplanade, will embark for Aden on the 24th instant on board H. M.'s Troop-ship Euphrates. A Detachment of the same Regiment consisting of 5 officers, 5 ladies, 252 men, 40 women, and 79 children will arrive from Deolalee on the same date and embark with their Head Quarters.

The invalids, &c. from the Belgaum district, expected to arrive from Vingorla per Government steamer Dalhousie on the 23rd instant, will, on arrival in the harbour, be transhipped to the Troop-ship Euphrates for conveyance to England.

The Head-Quarters H. M.'s 37th Regiment, will arrive here from Jubbulpore on the afternoon of the 24th instant, by Troop special train, and will be encamped on the Esplanade preparatory to their embarkation to England in the Troop-ship Malabar on 2nd March 1875.

WE understand that Captain Crawley of the 8th Regiment was robbed of all his kit when travelling from Deesa to Ahmedabad. His servants it is said were attacked one or two stages from Deesa and the carts robbed of their contents. The gallant officer arrived at Ahmedabad owner only of the clothes which he wore. The robbers are said to be Bheels. It is said that the coolies too are inclined to give trouble, and that the Arab troops of the Guicowar, now directed by the British Resident, have been employed to preserve order. These occurrences no doubt are to be attributed to the unsettled state of affairs at Baroda. We regret also to hear that Dr. Leckie of the Artillery met with a severe accident when out pig sticking. His horse carried him against a tree and his knee has been seriously injured. Mr. Mackenzie of the 3rd Regiment also met with an accident the same day and is said to be severely shaken. The weather is uncertain, hot and cold by turns.

THE following is the official News Report from Aden from the 4th to the 11th February 1875:—The Egyptian steam yacht Mansoora, bearing the flag of His Excellency McKillop Pasha arrived at Aden on the 5th and sailed for Berbera on the 8th February. The Pasha is commissioned by the Khedive to make inquiries regarding the proceedings of the Egyptian authorities at Bulhar and other points on the Somali coast. The Haber Gorhagre and Aysa Moosa tribes are reported to be committing depredations, on Kafilas and to have closed the road between Bulhar and Berbera. The price of ghee, imported from the latter port, continues at Rs. 11½ per maund of 28 lbs. small sheep, under three years old, are selling at Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-8 each. The Turks are establishing a telegraphic line between Hodeida and Mahaiel, the capital of the Assuric country. The weather is cloudy, with occasional showers of rain. The public health is good. H. M. S. Kwangtung, Bombay Marine, sailed for Perim with the periodical reliefs on the 8th and returned to Aden on the 10th February.

FURTHER information has been published regarding the occupation of Herat by Shere Ali's troops and the flight of Ayoob Khan to Meshed, Meshed with his family accompanied by Sirdar Mahomed Hussan Khan. The next day Ayoob Khan, who was apparently at Pul-i-Subzwar, sent his troops into the citadel at Herat, and then himself fled to Meshed. On the flight of these chiefs, their followers appear to have given up all hopes of resistance, and Herat was immediately and peacefully occupied by the Amir's adherents, Shahghazi Ata Mahomed Khan being apparently the first to enter the city, followed soon after by Shahghazi Shere-Dil Khan and Khan Aga Jamsheed. The Cabul troops, under Mustapha Kouli Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, and Mahomed Umar Khan, reached Furrah two days after Ayoob Khan's flight, and, on hearing of the fall of Herat, immediately pushed on a detachment to assist in the occupation of the place, under Abdoola Khan. Everything, however, seems to be quiet, and affairs are likely to be arranged without any bloodshed, expect that the Cabul authorities appear to be incensed at the death of Din Mahomed Khan. The Amir has arrested Mir Akbar Madad Khan, the father of General Fakir Mahomed, and has confiscated his property.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The German papers appears to be sadly concerned just now about our relations with Nepaul. Northbrook's policy is evidently very ill-informed as to the pressing dangers of our position in regard to his mountain neighbour. Indeed, certain courtesies exchanged during the late famine, which touched the border of Nepaul rather severely, have seemed outwardly to show a very good understanding. By the way of Berlin, however, we learn, on the authority of watchful German correspondents in the East, that Sir Jung Bahadoor chafes greatly at the vassalage implied by the presence of a British Resident at his Court, and, preferring to regard the Emperor of China as his only lawful suzerain, sends regularly every fifth year a private embassy to Pekin to assure him of his fidelity, and deliver him handsome presents. This must be very painful to the Resident if he knows it, the more especially as one writer assures the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* that our military strength in India is so far decayed that we are no longer able to spare the company of Europeans formerly allotted for the guard of the Katmandoo Residency. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that the able ruler of Nepaul has made up his mind to wrest from us that part of the ancient kingdom annexed more than 50 years since. In short, before the Duffla troubles are over—that is, if the chiefs in that quarter do not make the utmost haste to surrender—we shall probably be involved in another struggle, and the camp of exercise which Sir. Jung has lately held near our Bhootan frontier will prove but the preliminary to an invasion and a struggle which, in the correspondent's sees it, "cannot fail to be both very bloody and very obstinate. As we once conquered Nepaul before, however, we are not without hopes that we could possibly repeat the feat, should Sir Jung really make it necessary by invading us. We had hoped that he had learnt better manners during his visit to our gilded saloons.

THE *Pioneer*:—Some trustworthy information regarding the birth and death-rates of India is highly desirable. Every acre of several districts in Oudh has to support more than one human being, and the intense struggle for life is maintained by a population which is ever tending towards increase, under the first and greatest commandment of Hindoo faith. The vastness of the numbers to be fed, however, reveals but little. Even after they have multiplied till the land can support no more, the birth-rate may continue to advance without increasing their numbers if it be counterbalanced by a corresponding death-rate shortening the natural term of life. How far this decay has gone, and whether it is in progress, we can have little idea until reliable statistics of life are collected. It would then be known whether want of food sets bounds to the number of the people by diminishing births or by shortening life. The first of these causes operates largely in Europe, but we suspect that the latter predominates in India. The whole subject is of extreme interest and importance. Our attention has been specially drawn to it by letters in the *Indian Economist*, which contain suggestions for the collection of better mortuary statistics. The plan of attempting to register all deaths and births has hitherto led to absurd and inconsistent results, some demonstrably false, and most of them altogether doubtful. As a supplement to the practice of thus imperfectly observing the whole population, or limiting registration to particular towns and areas, as Sir G. Campbell has done, it is suggested that nominal registers of specific individuals should be prepared, and that statistics based on the deaths of the few persons thus recorded would be much more trustworthy than any we can now obtain in other ways. This method of arguing from a small part to the whole, in questions relating to births and deaths, is by no means new, and its practical value, which has been greatly enhanced by subsequent aids to calculation, was recognized at the beginning of the present century when the population of France was computed, at the suggestion of Laplace, from the number of children born in a year after the birth-rate of a district had been accurately ascertained.

A SMALL section of the Press is evidently, says the *Calcutta Statesman*, being worked in the interests of the Gaekwar. "At any rate, one Bombay and one Calcutta journal have, consciously or unconsciously—the latter doubtless—come under some influences of the kind. We allude to the *Times of India* and the *Englishman*, both of which journals have pubished articles insinuating, indeed almost positively asserting, that Mulharao Gaekwar, is not getting fair play, nor likely to get it from the Government of India: the *Englishman* going still further and implying that this is because the Gaekwar's condemnation is a foregone conclusion with Government! These articles are studiously moderate in tone, and yet are such that had they appeared in any Native English or vernacular journal, they would at once have been denounced as utter sedition. That practically, however, unintentionally, their matter is rankest sedition, does not admit of question. They virtually say to the Feudatories and millions of India, "Mulharao, Gaekwar, is being subjected to a sham procedure, and dragged before a packed Court, in order to his deposition, and mayhap, the absorption of his dominions!" And if so so disseminate, directly indirectly be not sedition, and of an actively dangerous character, there never has been sedition. Our belief is that our two contemporaries have been imposed on, and inconsiderately admitted into their columns, articles which a little reflection would have told them, were most disloyal in spirit, and eminently calculated to work mischief. That, considering their tendency and aim, and the peculiar character of the British hold on this country, both articles are of a character not altogether unlikely to excite active disaffection and political danger, is what no judicious and thoughtful person, who has perused them, would think of gainsaying. Far less politically baneful effusions have, in one of the Three Kingdoms, recently led to the suspension of public journals; in France and Germany to the total stoppage of the journals, and the penal imprisonment, with heavy fine, of their conductors; and were there any probability of a persistent repetition of such banefully inciting compositions in this country, a rigid Press censorship would have become not merely justifiable, but actually necessary. Of the two offenders—offenders merely through inadvertence, we are both willing to assume, and disposed to believe—our local contemporary appears to be the more culpable. The same animus unmistakeably permeates the two productions; but while that in the Bombay journal is adroitly made seem to be a moaning remonstrance of 'the solicitors for the defence' against the course adopted by 'the solicitors for the prosecution,' that in the *Englishman* virtually impeaches the honesty and good faith of British rule in India, and on the most absurdly inconsequential grounds."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER AT THE GUNPOWDER MANUFACTORY AT KIRKEE—ONE EUROPEAN AND FOUR NATIVES KILLED.

WE regret to state that yesterday at quarter past 12 o'clock, a Gunpowder explosion took place at No. 1 Press house in the Gunpowder Manufactory at Kirkee, the noise of the explosion was so great that it was heard at the Poona Cantonment. It appears that there were five men in the above room at work, amongst whom were four Natives and one European, Sergeant William Haines. These ill-fated person's bodies were scattered to pieces by this terrible accident, how the explosion occurred no one knows, as none was left behind to tell this terrible tale. The Cantonment Police were soon on the spot and held an inquest on the remains of the victims and gave a verdict of accidentally killed by the explosion. The building was completely dilapidated. It is said that in the room, there was about one thousand pounds of gunpowder. We understand that by this explosion the Barracks at Kirkee were much shaken.—*Poona Observer.*

THE MASSACRE BY THE NAGAS.

WE gather from a correspondent's letter the following particulars, based, partly on hearsay evidence, regarding the massacre of Lieutenant Holcombe's party by Nagas. Lieutenant Holcombe had, it is said, just been explaining the action and use of the Snider to some of these savages at a village in the neighbourhood of Jaipur, when he and Captain Badgley, with their guard, consisting of twenty sepoys of the 44th Native Infantry and some policemen, were surrounded and cut to pieces. Captain Badgley, as has been already reported, escaped, with a bad sword cut.

Major Clarke, the Deputy Commissioner and Political Officer of the district, was near Sudiya at the time, and, having just held the Sudiya Mél, was on the point of going to Sasseri Mak to hold the Abor Mela, when he received the news of the massacre, and, breaking his camp, left immediately for Jaipur.

Forty men of the 44th are understood to have left Dibrugarh for Jaipur, and the Colonel commanding at the former station has sent an express for reinforcements from the Duffla Expedition. Dr. Mackey and Mr. Goad, the Political Officer of Dibrugarh, have also left for Jaipur.

"Surely this massacre," says our correspondent, "after Lieutenant Holcombe's kind treatment of the Nagas, so well known up here, all the time he has had in humour them, must show that these savages are only prepared to accept a peace-policy and kindness as signs of weakness."

The lesson suggested to us by this and similar experiences is, not that we should not treat savage tribes kindly, but that, before we can do so with safety, we must take measures to convince them of our power. It will probably surprise most of our readers to learn that the telegraph wire extends no further than Gowhatty, five or six day's journey from the scene of the disaster.

Upper Assam has been denuded of troops for the Duffla Expedition, and is in a very defenceless condition.—*Englishman.*

THE BORDERERS' BAND.

THE Band of H. M.'s 25th King's Own Borderers will play for the last time, in Bombay, at the Bandstand this evening at the usual hour. The public is much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bent and the officers of the regiment for the kind manner in which they have given the services of their excellent band for its benefit, and the large numbers who have visited the Bandstand on the occasions of their performance are an evidence of the appreciation of the same. The Head-quarters Wing of the regiment will embark on Wednesday the 24th on board the Euphrates for Aden, and we are sure, they will carry with them the hearty good wishes of the Bombay folks, though we might well wish them better quarters.

We publish below the well selected programme for the occasion, and it will be observed that the favourite selection of Scottish airs will be given by desire:—

PROGRAMME.

Overture	Rossini.
Waltz ..... Die Hydronaten	Gung'l.
Gavotte ..... Louis XIII	Ghys.
Fantasia ..... Scotch Songs	Van Maanen.
(By desire.)	
Waltz ..... Farewell	Relle.
Auld Lang Syne.	

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

THE Concert at the Town Hall on Friday afternoon, in aid of the Byculla Schools, was well attended; indeed, the higher priced seats being nearly all filled—but the Committee, we understand, are somewhat disappointed that the back seats were, in comparison, empty; and we have heard surprise expressed that such was the case. We confess that we feel none. Last year, when a Concert was given for a similar purpose, the charge was made equal in all parts of the house and, it was well filled, in consequence. On the occasion now under notice, the front seats were priced highly, (Rs. 4) and it is not every one who can afford that sum for one particular charity where there are many calls in other directions. Moreover, Mrs. Jones Brown and Mrs. Brown are private reunions, on even terms, though the salary of the husband may be much less than that of her friend's objects to sit, in what she naturally considers to be an inferior position. When the price is equal, those applying earliest for tickets can have better seats reserved, and those who may be late in doing so do not feel themselves placed in an invidious position, even though they may be at the very far end of the hall, and where, perhaps, its acoustics considered, they may be even better off. Let the Committee and others who wish to benefit charities consider this in future, and we think they may find it to their profit to make no distinction.

The entertainment opened with a chorus by the School Children which was very well sung; their time, and the modulation of their voices, doing infinite credit to their teacher who led them. "The memories of childhood," as we heard it on Friday evening, seems of a somewhat mournful strain, and certainly does not come up to our own memories which are of a most joyful description.

The programme was a very choice one, and the several amateurs, who so obligingly contributed to the public entertainment, acquitted themselves *à merveille*. There was one alteration in the published programme the song *Una Voce* being substituted for *Si tu savais* owing to the illness of the lady who should have sung the latter; her place being most kindly taken by a lady who had already to sustain the chief burden of the entertainment. The piano solo, "The last rose of summer" showed immense power and execution on the part of the lady who performed it. Perhaps the ladies would excuse us, for once, and pardon our want of gallantry, if we express an opinion, that the *chef d'ouvre* of the entertainment was the flute solo, and we are glad to welcome amongst us again the flautist who has on previous occasions delighted Bombay audiences with the exercise of his powers.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

MHOW.

ENGLISH LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses (*if 500 tickets are taken*) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take	Two-thirds.
The Second	One-fourth.
The Third	One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application, accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras,

To the Honorary Secretary,

Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow

N. B.—The race has closed with 86 subscribers and will be run at Liverpool on the 15th of March.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of this Court at Mazagon, on Friday and Saturday last, before the Honorable Mr. Justice West and eleven delegates, the suit of Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry (*alias* Pestonjee Muncherjee Motiwalla) against his wife Dinbae, and Hormusjee Cowasjee Gudiali as co-respondent, was heard. Mr. Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear. The suit was instituted for declaring the marriage between the plaintiff and his wife Dinbae dissolved.

Mr. Shapoorjee said that, before opening his case, he would ask the Court to enforce its order made on the last occasion for the personal appearance of the defendant Dinbae and the co-respondent. The order was made with the view of identifying the parties. Mr. Shapoorjee continued that as their names had been called out, and no response made, he would ask his lordship to issue warrants for their apprehension and appearance

A BRAHMO'S INTERVIEW WITH MR TYNDALL.

LONDON, November 7, 1874.

THE Brahmo, whom the upheavals of the time have made a lion, is Protab Chunder Mozumdar. He is a preacher of the Brahmo Somaj in India, and editor of the *Indian Mirror* in Calcutta. He has been preaching in various theistic pulpits throughout England—Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bristol—and many times in London. He tells me that during his six months of sojourn in England he has been the guest of members of the Church of England, of Quakers, Baptists, and several other denominations; but only in one case—that of a Baptist lady in Liverpool—has any person shown the slightest disposition to make him a Christian. He has of course preached only in Theistic or in Unitarian pulpits; but though some of the latter are jealously Christian, they have allowed Mozumdar to use his own Brahmo Scriptures and service. There are in London about a dozen Indians who belong to this new religion, and they meet together for religious conference every Sunday evening. It would not surprise me at all if this little gathering should be the germ of a regular Hindu Theistic Society in London. Whether in that case its prophet will have the fellowship in a pulpit of Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational preachers may be doubted. At the farewell given to Mozumdar the Rev. Dawson Burns, the Rev. Mark Wilkes, and a Methodist preacher whose name I did not catch, but who told us he was over eighty—all orthodox—delivered cordial addresses, to the Hindu without saying anything about Christianity. Mozumdar in his speech spoke kindly of Christianity and said just as much of Brahoism and other religions were like various celestial systems, each revolving its own centre, but all making up one divine firmament, and no doubt revolving around a centre of centres. Mozumdar is scholarly and eloquent, and this statement put with considerable vigour and impressiveness elicited long continued applause from the thousand people that heard it, but could hardly have rankled thus the religion of England was by that statement reduced to a perfunctionism.

Among the souvenirs of his sojourn in England it is probable that Mozumdar, who left yesterday for India has carried back none more remarkable than an interview which he had with Professor Tyndall. He appeared to have been profoundly stirred by the address of Tyndall at Belfast, and the Professor, learning the great desire of the Brahmo to converse with him, appointed an hour. I had the pleasure of introducing the two, and was the only other person present. I doubt whether either of the two could have been as much impressed as I—an American—with a sense of the wonderful historic and moral combinations which had brought face to face these representatives of the earliest and latest conditions of the Aryan race. The Indian spoke just as clear and subtle English as Professor Tyndall; and their thoughts, like their words, might be traced back to the ancient stem which grew on the bank of the Ganges, classifying them both. The wild Vedic hymns to sun and cloud, uttered six thousand year ago, had their outcome here in these men from East and West sitting in the room where Davy and Faraday pursued the secrets of Nature, and harmoniously grappling with problems which those ages have all contributed to evolve. Professor Tyndall met the Hindu with cordiality, and his conversation maintained his usual frankness. Since it occurred, however, he has kindly yielded to my desire to make some public use of what was spoken in the freedom of entire privacy. The Hindu produced a very agreeable impression on me, and I am pretty sure on the Professor, by the simplicity with which he instantly began to speak of that which was in his heart, and which had brought him there. "Your address at Belfast," he said, "has awakened in me a desire to thank you personally for it, and to see you." "That," said Tyndall, "I shall value among the crumbs of comfort which have fallen to me among plenteous bestowals of things uncomfortable."

After we were seated there was a little silence, which was at last broken by Mozumdar, who said in low tones:

"I feel the need of a few axioms of religion."

"I can quite understand that," said the Professor, gently, "but is it best to call them by so precise a word as Axioms? It would appear wise to keep our ideas on such subjects, as remote as possible, fluent."

"Let us say" then Principles. We appear to need a few fundamental principles,—such as God and the Soul of Man."

"You will easily see," replied the Professor, "that one in my position has to be very careful in using such terms as these. So far as the ordinary sense in which they are used is concerned, I fear I shall be found an atheist, though I believe I should value as much as any other any realities associated with them. I remember once when talking with Carlyle he used the expression, 'That long paraphrase of him we cherish in the word God;' but we have to know something of the paraphrase when we used the abbreviation."

"In what form, then," asks Mozumdar," would you express these ideas or principles?"

"That is a very difficult question. But is it necessary just at present to put them into definite form at all?"

"I think it is. India is ready, I think, in need of some strong and clear form, in which to embody our new religious ideas, and this for the sake of morality. Now that the old religious systems are breaking up, the young men connected with them are in danger to cast off also the morality they enjoined, and which, though not the highest, was still able to supply important restraints. There have been some sad instances of young men who have come out of the universities not only with their old beliefs gone, but with nothing to prevent their sinking into lives of mere self-indulgence. We appear to require some religious basis for morality stronger than that which has been abandoned."

"Your statement about those educated youths is surprising, and requires careful probing. It might be found that when young heretics are concerned everything against them is brought to light which, while they were orthodox, lie hushed up. But if, indeed, they do sink into lives of mere self-indulgence, reply on it those young men are not properly taught. I feel very certain that if they were properly appealed to their heart-strings would response."

"It is true," rejoined Mozumdar, "that they are not morally taught at all. Some intellectual instruction is given them for two or three hours each day, but they are then left entirely to themselves. But how shall their be appealed to?"

"Can you not cultivate in them the love of truth, the sense of honour, honesty, benevolence, charity? I cannot believe that there can be a God who requires theology to show him the superiority of an honest man to a rogue."

"Your words do give expression and form to religion," suggested the Indian.

"I remember well," continued the Professor, "what feeling and enthusiasm were kindled in me when a young man, by chapter of Ecclesiastes. It was a vague enough, certainly liberated from all formulas of doctrine, and I feel very sure that formal expressions of religious conceptions are by no means the most potent."

In pursuance of a suggestion as to the powerful influence exerted in all ages, and on all races, by their Sacred Book, Professor Tyndall said:

"I believe that such writings produce a great effect by arousing and stimulating the emotion, or moral power already existing potentially in those brought under their influence. It seems comparable to the action of a nerve upon muscle. The muscle of the arm, for instance, has its force stored up, but it sleeps, as it were, until the nerve unlocks its power, awakening it to action. Every human mind and character have in them the accumulated force which related influences from without touch into effective activity."

The effect of a transitional condition of religious belief on particular men having again been referred to the Professor, while maintaining his conviction, before expressed, that only defective instruction could render the educated liable to any danger from the casting aside of superstitions, agreed that the same security could hardly be felt as regards the masses of ignorance.

"For them it cannot be denied that a state of transition may be very serious in its moral effects. The throwing off of the old restraints of fear, however fictitious, unattended by the means of forming new and true ones, which culture supplies, may naturally be attended in some cases by part calamitous consequences of an unhappy character."

"This reflection recurred to me while reading lately an attack upon myself by a Canon in Dublin. Among other things he uttered words such as these: 'If Jesus Christ was not God, he lived the life of a bastard, and died the death of an impostor.' Now I can well understand that if a person has built up an ideal whose alternative is such as he feels as that, when the foundation fails—as fail it must—the downfall must be terrible, involving, it may be, the most sacred feelings in ruin."

To these words, uttered with solemn emphasis, the Hindu responded with hearty feeling:

"However much I may cherish my religion it must be such as can undergo the strictest investigation, and it must conform to the highest scientific truth or I part with it."

The Professor, impressed by this expression of simple faith, of a kind not often found in Israel, said:

"Such religion is not likely to suffer by any scientific results. I have had my own wrecks of opinion and theory, but I know that the religious feeling has not been lost nor impaired. I feel confident that the sentiment and emotion, which make the potency of religion, constitute an indestructible element in human nature. That mankind will ever relinquish it I do not for an instant believe, though the forms of it must be often relinquished. Nor can I think it wise for us to try and manage—especially in the hurried, apprehensive way—the entrance of this finest life into forms, however new and large. It may be trusted to work safe results; nor do I believe that the most farseeing man can prophesy the limbs and appliances in which it will embody itself."

At the close of the conversation Professor Tyndall said to me that notwithstanding the anathemas which had been hurled at him so noisily, he had found a response to his views far beyond his expectation, and from quarters where he had least suspected, such for instance, as the series of powerful editorials which have appeared in the *Manchester Examiner*, in his defence. Of pulpit discourses, too, there have been many that find in his statement the basis of a larger religion, and the Professor referred with especial gratification to an impressive discourse delivered by John Weiss in this sense. Referring to a discourse delivered in England on the text: "The glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid," the Professor smiling at the application of those words to his reign of terror, said that it had indeed seemed that truth could only have its advent in the world amid fear and tribulation, but it was the office of culture to make such periods of tribulation as brief as possible, and for this end—and for the harmonious advance of truth—men of science, working for the most part in the colder light of the understanding, must rejoice in being supplemented by religious teachers who welcome truth, and study its bearing on the inward life and ethical relations of mankind.—*London Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE PATRIARCH OF ANTIOCH.

(The World.)

THE latest question that is agitating ecclesiastical circles appears to be whether the Syrian Patriarch of Antioch is an 'invited guest' of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in danger, however, of being 'deserted in a foreign land.' Mr. Bullock, the secretary of the society, in a letter published by one of our contemporaries on the 11th instant, takes an opposite view, and one less favourable to the Patriarch. He expresses his belief that the venerable prelate's intention of visiting England was not heard of until he had got as far westward of Mesopotamia, in the course of his tour, as Constantinople. And now, in reply to Mr. Bullock's letter, a gentleman writes to the same journal and states that an invitation, dated from Kensington Palace—which as loyal subjects we should all wish to regard as a Palace of Truth—had been sent to the Patriarch, offering him hospitality if he came to our shores. Here are all the materials for a very pretty quarrel. But, without prejudging it, we should like to ask who is this Oriental curiosity about whom the undignified controversy has arisen as to whether a religious society, a public subscription, or the private funds of the Patriarch and his suite, ought to liquidate his holiness's lodging-house bill. That the Syrian Patriarch is not the only eminent to the archiepiscopal chair of Antioch is well known, and in the native land of heresies and schisms, which flourish to the great amusement of the unregenerate Turkish officials, this circumstance need excite no surprise. It is a familiar fact in the East, where Greeks and Latins, Bulgarians, Armenians, and other real or alleged Monophysites are eternally squabbling and damning each other with an energy and a profusion of rhetoric which cause the anathemas of the Athanasian Creed to appear in the light of mild and pastoral exhortations. This being so, nothing could be more natural than for his holiness to desire a temporary escape—whether he matured his plans in Mesopotamia or at Stamboul—from Turkish injustice or intrigue, and to put his case fairly and candidly, as well as that of his Syrian flock before a civilised and inquisitive Western nation. In this task he was aided by his suffragan, the Bishop of Jerusalem; for since the groves of love and laughter which Gibbon has described, not without a kind of solemn and Chesterfieldian sympathy, were supplanted by Christian churches, the proud Antiochene archbishops have claimed to be the religious superiors of the holy city Jerusalem itself. The Syrian Patriarch's suffragan, moreover, disputes the coveted title of Bishop of Jerusalem with that spiritual hybrid, Dr. Gobat, by whom Dr. Arnold and Bunsen thought they could cement British Christianity and German Lutheranism, and who enjoys, upon the highest authority, the questionable distinction of having by his consecration given the last push which thrust John Henry Newman over to Rome. Anyhow, 'Antioch' and 'Jerusalem' found their way to the county of Middlesex, and on the political or diplomatic part of their mission it would not be decent to touch while the final judgment of her Majesty's Government is still pending. Suffice it to say that the Archbishop of Canterbury and several other Anglican bishops have given the Patriarch assistance towards that laudable and multitude-remembered object, the spread of education in Mesopotamia, and that his holiness has had a series of interviews with Secretaries of State which might satisfy the most insatiable promoter of deputations.

But what we are now concerned with chiefly are the Patriarch's holiday amusements, and the discussion as to the state of his holiness's exchequer. The Patriarch has shown a most refreshing capacity for miscellaneous enjoyment which a *blasé* Londoner might envy. Even supposed Monophysites, in spite of the hymn *Quicunque vult*, can be cheerful. We say supposed Monophysites, for it is compelling to think that, at a luncheon given by Dr. Tait, the Patriarch emphatically cleared himself from the mysterious imputation which lurks in that lumbering adjective, and so grievously exercises the souls of Eastern doctors of theology. Pectoral cross and all, he graced the assembly of clerical chatterers at Brighton with his presence. The delighted parsons rose up to greet the Eastern contingent. Like Dr. Tait, they felt it was pleasant to have a holiness among them to match his holiness of Rome, who thinks little of Lambeth and what he calls 'Protestantismus' and 'Liberalismus in general. It is true that he of Antioch is a much smaller holiness than Pio Nono; but then we must take what we can get, and there is no immediate chance of a Pope's visiting Brighton. There is something magical in this word 'Patriarch;' and have not certain episcopal clergymen in America accused Dr. Tait of dark machinations for the establishment of a patriarchate at Lambeth? Moreover, it was in Brighton that in some occult way the Patriarch and his friend 'Jerusalem' were to bring the English middle-class a little nearer heaven. Something was to be reconciled to something else, through the excellent Syrian intervention, over the sherry and ham-sandwiches. The astute Patriarch showed a creditable turn for something lighter and livelier than theological controversy, and preferred the Brighton Aquarium. Like the Shah—who himself by the way, is mixed up with religious politics as being the secular champion of the Shiite sect of Mahommedans—he liked to taste a little innocent amusement among the fishes. The chronicler is silent as to whether the Patriarch went to Madame Tussaud's, and we therefore preserve a discreet reticence upon this point. But he certainly received a great deal of promiscuous hospitality, and not exclusively from the clergy. If a newspaper report be correct, he dined with Mr. and Mrs. Thistlethwaite. It is not often that Syria exchanges greetings with Clapham. His holiness also attended a City banquet, and made a speech. It is not, however, recorded whether, like many less dignified guests, he really in his heart and conscience cared for the turtle-soup and all the *arcana* of callipash and callipee. A few gushing young women hoped that his holiness would preach in some Anglican church, and though linguistic difficulties were interposed, Arabic not being widely known in Great Britain, the Patriarch good-naturedly attended our services attired in rich and handsome garments. High Churchmen were hungering for this treat; for had not 'Bishop Julius' vanished, the Julius whom they reverently called 'My Lord,' and had not that courtly and affable gentleman, the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, gone back to the Levant? It was comfortable, therefore, to have his holiness, although we believe that, according to the theological canons of Oriental orthodoxy, Syra and Tenos is several shades colder than in the hue of his theology than Antioch or Jerusalem. In addition, the Syrian Patriarch, though he prudently abstained from preaching, delivered a neat and pithy address in Arabic to a parcel of schoolboys at Notting-hill. A few fatherly and affectionate remarks in an Eastern prelate's native tongue are notoriously the thing which would edify British urchins. In fact, besides the little trifle of its unintelligibility in these islands, there is only one known objection to the Arabic member of the Semitic family. It is, we regret to say, on most time-honoured testimony, the vernacular tongue of the more uneducated and unpolished class of devils who have never been brought under the civilising and refining influence of the Western Church, and probably never heard themselves cursed in thunderous Latin. But, after all, Nottinghill was probably flattered by its Patriarch, and felt itself infinitely more important a district than unhonoured Paddington or Bayswater. It is not known whether the active and ubiquitous Syrian Patriarch keeps a diary like the Shah, and no doubt his sacred office prevented him from catching glimpses of those operatic and theatrical splendours which so bored the unartistic Persian monarch. But Antioch is a long way, socially and theologically, from London, and we should be afraid of an Antiochene criticism on the Aquarium, the bishops, the Low-Church hospitalities and the aldermanic feast in the City. Now that the latest lion from Asia Minor is about to depart from this country, and that we are probing delicate questions of archiepiscopal finance, the least we can ask for is a promise that his holiness will publish a commonplace book, and give us a few Arabic compliments, sighs, or sarcasms about the London and Brighton worlds.

Speaking seriously, this ludicrous quarrel as to the Patriarch's bill, the natural sequel of his protracted stay in this country, has a *bonâfide* and behind-the-counter flavour about it that one would scarcely expect in religious circles. In the interests of our reputation as a people who are kind and generous hosts to foreigners, whether lay or clerical, we are forced to ask two questions. Did Mr. Bullock, or did he not, invite the Syrian Patriarch to England? and does Colonel Gawler, of his part, think that there could have been no other way of settling the paltry bill of 300*l.* for the board and lodging of a *bona-fide* holiness and his retinue than an appeal to the pockets of the public? If the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel directly, or through an authorised agent, invited the Syrian Patriarch, we cannot understand why Mr. Bullock threw him over by writing the letter of the 11th inst. It must be remembered also that a sub-question of letter from another gentleman, published in the same journal, supplies a reason for the Patriarch's lingering in England. 'Several weeks have' unquestionably 'elapsed since the Patriarch had personal interviews with her Majesty's Secretaries of State.' But it is one thing to wait on a high official, and another thing to get an answer. It has been so in the Patriarch's case, for only a few days ago he learned that the Council of India were still considering his propositions. If the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for its secretary has been in the wrong, the *amende* made should be ample, and be commensurate with the statements contained in Mr. Bullock's letter on which we have commented. Moreover, what insight has Mr. Bullock into the policy of the Queen's Ministers that he should presume to say that the poor Patriarch's 'hope of obtaining the help of the British Government in certain long-cherished plans of his own' was 'probably mistaken?' As to the trumpery bill, are the combined wealth of our Church societies and the princely revenues of the Right Reverend Bench unable to rise to the occasion, and to avoid a washing of *linge sale* in public by scraping together three hundered sovereigns? The Antioch and Jerusalem business has had its exquisitely silly side. Let it not be said that it ended in a petty exhibition of clerical parsimony.

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BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB & CO.,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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Beg respectfully to inform the Gentry, and Public in general, that they have now got their Stock replete, and they can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

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J. T. can undoubtedly say that their Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to them before.

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Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth; likewise Spun Silk-Silk-and-Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest Designs and latest Patterns.

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Best Black Dress Hats, Dreb Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

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Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Maunds, Leather Straps, &c. &c.

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CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THE PRICES CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case ..... Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses ..... Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case ..... " 16 | Steel Eyeglasses ..... " 16

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ESTABLISHED IN COGNAC, 1755.

The attention of MESSRS. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES and the TRADE is invited to the following quotations of GAUTIER FRÈRES' BRANDIES:—

00	BRANDY in Cases of 1 Doz. Bottles	..... at Rs. 21 per Case		
000	Ditto	ditto	..... " 24	"
00	Ditto	ditto	..... " 27	"
000	Ditto	ditto	..... " 33	"
00	D tto	ditto 2 ditto Flasks	..... " 24	"
00	Ditto	ditto 1 ditto Half-flasks	..... " 27	"

Liberal Discount will be allowed on Large Orders.

COWASJEE BROTHERS.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadow Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

THOMSON'S
CRINOLINES & DRESS IMPROVERS.

THE EMPRESS CRINOLINE. Rs. 6-8.

THE NEW EVENING TRAIN SKIRT. Rs. 12-8.

THE PARIS PRIZE, CRINOLINE. Rs. 9-8.

THE BIJOU, CRINOLINE Rs. 9-8.

THE BIJOU HALF-RED LLAMA CRINOLINE. Rs. 12-8.

THE PRINCESS CRINOLINE. Rs. 9-8.

THE PARIS PRIZE DUPLEX, with Dress Improver. Rs. 1-8.

THE EMPRESS, NEW RESILIENT CRINOLINE. Rs. 10-8.

TRAINED SKIRTS for EVENING WEAR, with Dress Improver. Rs. 17-8.

TRAINED SKIRTS for EVENING WEAR, with Deep Flounce. Rs. 20.

HORSE HAIR SKIRTS, at Rs. 12 8, Rs. 14 and Rs 15.

CRINOLET, with Grey Camlet and Dress Improver. Rs. 9-8.

CRINOLET, RED CAMLET, with Dress Improver. Rs. 12-8.

CRINOLET, WHITE BRILLIANTE, with Improver. Rs. 12-8.

THE BELLEFORME GREY CRINOLETTE. Rs. 12-8.

THE BELLEFORME, IN SCARLET AND VIOLET. Rs. 12-8.

THE LATTICE PANIER CRINOLET. Rs. 12-8.

THE GREY STRIPED CRINOLET. Rs. 7-8.

STRAW PLAITED CRINOLETS, in White, Scarlet, and Violet. Rs. 15.

HORSE HAIR AND STEEL DRESS IMPROVERS, at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

THE VOLUTE DRESS IMPROVER. Rs. 3-8.

THE PAGODA DRESS IMPROVER. Rs. 4-8

THE PARIS DRESS IMPROVER. Rs. 4.

THE PARIS PUFFED DRESS IMPROVER. Rs. 6-8.

HORSE HAIR, PUFFED GREY AND WHITE, DRESS IMPROVER, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10 8.

THE STRAW CORYMBUS. Rs. 4-8.

THE GRASSHOPPER, a very light Dress Improver. Rs. 7-8.

THE NEW CORK DRESS IMPROVERS, elegant and durable. Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

THE NEW CORK DRESS IMPROVERS, PUFFED. Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8.

WHITE BRILLIANTE DRESS IMPROVER, with Steel. Rs. 8.

STRIPED BRILLIANTE DRESS IMPROVER. Rs. 7.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

		Rs.	Rs
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible	bands, and for Portraits	60 to	250
"	elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c	70 to	200
"	handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200 to	1,200
"	of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20 to	70
"	Silver-mounted, Pebble, Jand Malachite	10 to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear		25 to	110
"	for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40 to	1,000
"	for Miniatures, revolving [also [with cameo on one side)	40 to	110
"	exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50 to	180
"	of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50 to	100
"	Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40 to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

NOTICES.

DESIGNS FOR CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

Competitive Designs are invited for the proposed Canning College at Lucknow, estimated to cost one lac and twenty thousand Rupees, including Out-offices. The building, including Verandahs, will cover about 23,000 feet, to be distributed as detailed below:—

	Including Verandahs, &c.	Sq. feet
Examination Hall	1 0 by 60	6,000
Eight class rooms	160 by 60	9,60
European Professors	25 by 30	750
Principal	25 by